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DISTRESS AT NOTTINGHAM.

The number of persons receiving parish pay in the parish of St. Mary's, in Nottingham, is at present between nine and ten thousand, out of a population of twenty-four thousand! The number of paupers in the other parishes is nearly in the same proportion. Thus more than one-fourth of the population of this once flourishing town, is reduced to a state of extreme poverty, by the continuance of the ruinous war in which we are engaged—a war undertaken to stifle the infant liberties of France, but which will terminate in the destruction of our own national prosperity. With facts like these before our eyes, it is truly astonishing to see the unblushing impudence of those men who cry up the measures of Mr. Pitt, and tell us they have raised our country to its present height of glory!!! It is equally astonishing to see other men, the pretended champions of humanity, deprecating the petitions for peace, which are now pouring in on Parliament from the midland counties.—A public meeting is called by the Mayor of Nottingham, on the 28th instant, to petition for peace.—*Leeds Mercury.*

DINNER AT PERTH.

On the 20th ult., a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Perth, celebrated the 29th birth-day of his daughter, by giving

an entertainment in the Hammermen's tavern, to 29 persons, answering to the description given in Luke xiv. They were poor, maimed, halt, and blind, who could make no recompence to their benefactor. After the company had been reminded of the gratitude they owed to the providence of God, for raising up a person to feed the poor and needy, and a blessing had been supplicated on his mercy, a plain dinner was served up, and followed by one glass, which was drunk by the guests to the health of that family by whom they had been so liberally supplied. Each person received a six-pence to purchase tobacco, and they all separated in about an hour, full of gratitude.

DISTRESS AT SPITALFIELDS.

A most distressing scene was lately witnessed at No. 9, Pelham-street, Spitalfields, owing to the officers of the parish of Mile-end Newtown, distraining the goods of a poor industrious coal-heaver of the name of John Jennings. He has lately been out of work, and has not now even a bed to lie upon for himself and his family. The wife of this poor man has had twenty children, six of them twins; and to complete his affliction, one of his sons, now 17 years of age, is deaf and dumb, and unable to do any thing to get his bread.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From the 20th November to the 20th December, 1812.

Some fine weather has occurred since last Report, which afforded a favourable opportunity for raising what remained of the late crop of potatoes, and sowing wheat on the ground. The very high price of that grain has induced the farmers to sow almost every acre in their possession that was suitable for it; and in many instances they have been tempted to use land, very badly calculated to make them a profitable return.

The long continuance of wet weather has retarded the exercise of the plough; and a much less proportion of land is turned over than is usual at this advanced time of the season; which will occasion a great press of work to be done in the spring, unless the succeeding month proves dry, and without frost.

The price of all sorts of grain continues high; and consequently oat-meal and potatoes keep much above what they usually bring at this season. Whether it is owing to a real demand, a deficiency of the crops, or speculation, seems not fully ascertained. Great variety of opinions is entertained on the subject.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

In the midst of the distress affecting the manufacturing interests, from the consequences of the American war, flattering hopes were suddenly raised, from the expectation that the ports of the Baltic would be open for our commerce, and that British manufactures would again be permitted to enter the markets, at least in the north of Europe. These hopes are, however, only prospective: while the loss of the American market is real and immediate. In the hopes of the market being opened in the north, colonial produce rose rapidly, on the first dawn of expectation; and from the probability of a supply, Baltic produce fell. But wh speculators had time to